NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON HAY-MAKING.

Good farmers differ in opinion as to the time, in point of maturity, when grass should be cut. Some commence their haying so soon as the plants are fairly in blossom, whether herds-grass, timothy, or clover; while others wait until the seed is nearly ripe. Something is due to the consideration how much work in haying one has got to perform, how much "help" to execute the task, and how pressing the harvesting of wheat, barley, oats, and other crops may be, to affect the farmer's arrangements for securing his hay. If one can choose his time, we think that all gramineous plants should be cut while the seed is in the milk, or just at the time when the seed begins to form. At that period, the nutritious elements—those that form the starch and gluten of all seeds—are largely diffused through the stems and leaves of grasses.

Much sound judgment needs to be exercised in cutting grass at the right time, in avoiding rains and dews, and in curing hay just enough; or, neither too much, nor too little. If it were practicable, hay would be much better if cured in the shade, and free alike from the decomposing power of the heat and light of the direct rays of the sun. These dissipate much of the aromatic oil and peculiar coloring matter in new made, and badly made hay.

It is a well known fact, that butter and cheese made from milk drawn from cows fed on ordinary hay, is pale and insipid when compared with the richly colored and admirably flavored butter and cheese made from milk which is itself made from green, and richly scented grass. Indeed, the fact is well known, that some soils abounding in alkalies, and free from an excess of moisture, yield plants of a more fragrant and oily character than others, which make better milk than is derived from plants that grow on sour, wet soils.

Rest assured, kind reader, that the alkalies, potash and soda, and the alkaline earths, lime and magnesia, have much to do, not only in correcting mineral acids in the soil, but they perform in the laboratory of plants, an important function in changing vegetable acids into starch, sugar, and oils.

It is better not to cut grass when there is a heavy dew early in the morning, if it can be well avoided. It requires a longer exposure to the sun after it is mown, than is desirable. Get your grass into winrow and cock, as soon as it will answer; and then, by shaking it up light for the air to pass through the heap, finish the curing with as little sun as practicable.

In curing all medicinal plants, they are dried in the shade.

In stacking, or mowing away in a barn, calculate for yourself how much salt your sheep, cattle, and horses will need while eating a ton of your hay, and then spread, as you unload, that quantity evenly over the stack or mow. The writer of this has cured a good deal of hay, and has often put on too much salt to avoid injury to a pretty green mow, which was not exactly hay nor grass. While you put on salt *enough*, remember that cattle don't need to be scoured in cold weather with salted hay.—*Genesee Far.*

THE CHESTNUT.

The species cultivated in England, are the common or sweet chestnut, of which there are two kinds, the Spanish and the American—and the horse-chestnut, which belongs to a distinct genus. The true chestnut tree flourishes on poor gravelly or sandy soils, and will thrive in any but moist or marshy situations. It is long-lived, grows to an immense size, and is very ornamental. The wood is hard and compact; when young, it is tough and flexible; but when old, it is brittle and often shaky. When divested of its sap-wood, this timber will stand in situations exposed to wet and dry, longer than oak; and for gate-posts, it ranks in durability next after the acacia, the yew, and probably it lasts longer than the larch. The nuts form an article for our dessert. In some parts of the continent, they are frequently used as a substitute for bread, and form a large proportion of the food of the inhabitants. In England, during the three years ending with 1831, the entries of foreign chestnuts for home consumption, averaged 20,948 bushels a year, and they pay a duty of 2*s.* per bushel. The fruit is used either boiled, roasted, or in a raw state.

The American chestnut differs very little from that of Europe, except in size. The fruit is equally good. Its growth is very rapid. The bark for tanning is superior to oak.

The chestnut is raised from the seeds, planted in autumn: the second year they are transplanted, and fine varieties are extended by grafting. A sandy or gravelly loam, with a dry subsoil, best suits them.

The Spanish or Portuguese chestnut succeeds well in the United States, and produces fruit in about seven years from the seed. Its growth is more rapid than that of the native kind. The fruit is much larger, and brings a much higher price in the market. It may be budded on the common chestnut, but is apt to overgrow the stock. The large Spanish chestnut deserves to be extensively propagated.

Michaux, in his North American Sylva, vol. III., gives the following directions for the culture of the chestnut:

After the ground has been carefully loosened with the plow and harrow, lines are drawn six feet apart, in which holes about a foot in depth and diameter are formed, at the distances of four feet. A chestnut is placed in each corner of the hole, and covered with about three inches of earth. As the soil has been thoroughly subdued, the nuts will spring and strike root with facility. Early in the second year, three of the young plants are removed from each hole, and only the most thriving is left. The third or fourth year, when the branches begin to interfere with each other, every second tree is suppressed. To insure its success, the plantation should be begun in March or April, with nuts that have been kept in the cellar during the winter, in sand or vegetable mould, and that have already begun to germinate."

Mr Hopkins, of Cayuga county, made some experiments in planting chestnuts. In his first attempt, he kept the nuts till the setting in of winter, or December, when he planted them four feet apart every way, and not one of them grew. The next year he procured a quantity of nuts as soon as gathered, planted them immediately, and covered them superficially with leaves and light earth, at the same distance as before. Most of them came up and grew well. There can be no doubt, where the ground is situated as to be free from the attacks of squirrels, mice, &c., that immediate planting after the nuts are gathered, is the best mode; otherwise, the plan of Michaux may be preferred.—*Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

The following picture of a Southern planter, as we too often find him, is from the graphic pen of our friend Wilson, of the Planters' Banner. There is a deuced sight more truth than poetry in it. By-and-by our planters will probably learn a little gumption, and then we shall be happy to see the picture reversed, but until then, candor compels us to acknowledge its correctness.—*N. Orleans Tropic.*

"Now for the picture of the *planter*. *He* wouldn't sell a chicken, nor a dozen of eggs, nor a bushel of peaches, nor a calf, for any consideration. No: he is *above* that! *He* raises *cotton*—*he* does! He rides in a six hundred dollar carriage, for which he is in debt. His daughters thrum a piano that never will be paid for. He buys corn which he could raise at ten cents a bushel, and pays sixty cents for it, after two and a half per cent. advance to his commission merchant. He *could* raise his own *tobacco*, yet he pays $3 a pound for 'Richmond scented.' He *could* raise his own *pork*, yet he patronizes Cincinnati. The consequences are disastrous. Being interested only in *one* staple, he fluctuates with the market of that article. He takes the 'Price Current,' and gobbles down the English news like a cormorant. If he sells today, he'll lose—therefore, he'll wait for further advices. Meantime he wants money, and drafts on his factor! He wants cotton goods and clothes for his negroes, that he *could* make at home. He orders them from the North, and feels 'large.' Poor and proud dependent! The manufacturer, the insurer, the shipper, the freighter, the drayman, the warehouse man, the seller, and finally the commission merchant, all have a finger in the *pie* of profits, and the proud, *foolish* planter pays them all. The year closes, and he is 'up to his eyebrows' in debt! This is the result of his not 'calculating,' nor even *guessing* the difference between *farming* and *planting*. One supports a *family*: the other supports *pride*, until pride gets a fall."

To Destroy Squash Bugs.—Lay two shingles flat on each hill of squashes; early in the morning, and just before dark at night, visit them, and you will find plenty of bugs sticking to the shingles on the under side: clap them together, and the slaughter is sudden and immense.—*Bost. Cult.*

LOOK OUT FOR HAYING.

The season of haying is not far off, and it is now pretty well settled that we shall not have so great a crop of grass to cut as we had last year. June has been a little remarkable for the prevalence of strong and cold winds. We have had some seasonable rains, but the winds have dried the surface of the ground, and thereby diminished the benefit which vegetation would have derived from the moisture. We presume there will be hay enough cut to keep the present herds and flocks, but it is nevertheless incumbent upon the farmer to lay out his work so as to enable him to accomplish the arduous task with ease to himself and economy to his purse. In order to do this, he must be provided with tools, and in this business, as well as in that of every other kind, the best tools are the cheapest. You need the best scythes, the best rakes, and the best snaiths. Look out in season, and obtain scythes that shall cut as keen as a razor. Mowing is hard work in any case, but to be toiling and hacking away with a dull, good-for-nothing scythe, is doubly severe.

A it regards rakes, we hope your fields are smooth enough to enable you to use horse-rakes. There are several kinds of horse-rakes in operation now. We are most conversant with the revolving kind. With a boy and a worthy old horse, you may rake up as much as five men can with the common hand-rake.

Then there is the pitchfork. One of the modern kind, made light, smooth and elastic, and at the same time strong, is worth a dozen of the old-fashioned, heavy tined instruments, with iron enough in one of its tines to make a fluke to a small anchor. Pitching hay is hard work, and the man who does it should have a neat and handy implement.

Among other "fixins" for haying, permit us to mention one more—and that is, a *good grindstone.* You will have to use one pretty often, and it is much the best to have one of your own, hung in a proper manner, with friction rollers, so as to enable one to turn it with some comfort, for it is dull business at the best. Don't depend on your neighbor for the use of one. The time spent in travelling to and from, to say nothing of delays which must inevitably take place, if well employed, would soon pay for one. We repeat, do n't depend on your neighbor for grinding, if you do, you will find it will grind you in the end more than it will him.—*Maine Far.*

CAUSING GRAFTS TO TAKE ROOT.

Mr A. J. Downing, an able and experienced horticulturist of Newburg, N. Y., recommends, in the Magazine of Horticulture, a mode formerly practiced, of causing grafts that were put into stocks near the ground, to throw out roots. He says when this is well done, the roots of the stock decay, become decomposed, while the graft becomes a tree on its own roots, and much more likely to endure a greater length of years than a common graft. He observes that at the time of planting the trees, the grafts should be inserted a few inches below the surface of the soil.

Two or three years afterwards, during summer, and at the time when the descending sap is most abundant, which is usually in July, the earth should be removed at the foot of each tree, so as to lay bare the swelling of the graft; after which several incisions should be made with a sharp gouge, raising up from below several tongues of the thickness of the bark and alburnum.

This operation will give them a concave form, of which the length will be at least double of the width. These incisions should be multiplied according to the size of the trees upon which the operations are performed; but more than a quarter of the bark should never be removed. These wounds should be immediately covered with the richest soil; one-fourth cow manure, to three-fourths of fresh loam, well mixed, is the best and simplest application. One or two shovelsful are sufficient to cause the tree to throw out a large quantity of roots, which, shooting down into the natural soil, sustain the life of the trees during a considerable time.—*Ib.*

LONG ROOTS AND DEEP PLOWING.

Cobbett says that the cucumber, in fine rich soil, sends out roots ten feet in length. Corn planted on a hill-side, has had its roots washed out by heavy rains, and they measured five feet in length. The onion will send its roots, in a good soil, two feet deep; Canada thistles have roots seven feet long; wheat, in a mellow soil, will send roots three feet downward, and much further horizontally; oats about two feet.

Let every common-sense man ask whether, in preparing land for crops, it ought to be broken up deep or not. Common plowing gives an average depth of five inches: deep plowing, about seven or eight; subsoil plowing, from fifteen to twenty. In a field so plowed, the roots are beyond the power of drought, and in a dry season, a crop of corn so cultivated, would preach this doctrine of deep plowing better than any man could.

The wheat suffered severely from drought this spring; but had the roots gone down into a mellow bed from twelve to eighteen inches below the surface, could the drought have been mischievous? To be sure, deep plowing is laborious, and much more slow than surface scratching; but let the arable lands be divided, and a part in succession, subsoiled each year, until the whole has been gone over. If it takes a good deal of labor, it will last long enough to pay for it twenty times over.—*Indiana Far.*

THISTLE HARVEST.

The thistle harvest of 1845, will be full as abundant as the interest of the farmers demands. An old farmer of our acquaintance frequently remarks to us, that "there is a year for everything." If that be true, this is the year for thistles, for they seem to flourish about as well as anything that we have seen. Cut them down just before they blossom, and if you please, you may sow a bountiful shower of salt upon them. The cutting will kill them, and the salt will "make assurance doubly sure." Thistles, (by this term we mean the nuisance called Canada thistles,) make very good fodder for horses, but they are ugly customers to handle. In some parts of Canada East, especially on the lower waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they are cut and bundled up in small bundles, and thus dealt out to horses during the winter. A traveller in that region informed us that when he stopped to have his horse baited or kept over night, the price of his entertainment was graduated by the number of bundles of thistles his horse had eaten. —*Maine Far.*

Good Advice.—An exchange paper says, 'when a man is too poor to keep a cow or take a newspaper, he should not keep more than three or four dogs, or five or six cats."

THE CACTI-COCHINEAL.

The great variety and singularity of the Cacti, says the New York Farmer and Mechanic, give them an interest that places them among the wonders of the vegetable world. There are two noted specimens now exciting much attention in England—sent by F. Staines, Esq., of Potosi. In the Gardener's Chronicle is a full account. The following is from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

After being unpacked the monster vizuaga was seen as perfect, as green, and as uninjured, as if it had been that morning removed from its native rocks, the very long flagelliform root arranged in coils like the cable of a ship. Ten of our strongest men with difficulty placed it in scales, to ascertain its precise weight; and afterwards with still greater difficulty, transferred it perfectly unharmed to a tub prepared with suitable soil. The net weight was 713 pounds; height from the surface of the earth 4 1-2 feet; measured over the top from the ground, 7 feet 7 inches; number of ridges or costae, 44; each ridge had 50 tufts of spine; and as in each tuft there are 4 spines, the total number must be 8800—no insignificant armature, when we remember that each spine is not less than three inches long. Compared with the ordinary growth of the globular cacti, the vizuaga is a Titan indeed.

The economical value of the cactace is not the least important feature in their history. Many of the species yield an esculent fruit, which partakes of that acidulous flavor so much esteemed in the gooseberry and currant family. The pulpy berry of the Opuntia tuna, which resembles in shape and size the fig of Europe, has gained for it the name of the 'Indian fig,'—a term by which the whole family is sometimes designated. This fruit forms a very refreshing repast in Spanish America and the West Indies; and that gathered from the common opuntia of Etna is sold for a similar purpose in all the towns of Sicily. The fruit of the different species is known by such names as Indian fig, prickly pear, strawberry pear, &c.—the latter being the produce of a cereus, and the most highly prized for its flavor and cooling properties.

In Brazil, the opuntias are much planted round houses, as a fence which neither man or animals can break through—a use to which we believe they are also applied in the South of Europe. When the island of St. Christepher (St. Kitts) was to be divided between the British and French, three rows of O. tuna were planted by common consent to form the boundary. The chief importance of the cacti and opuntias, consists in their being the natural food of the cochineal insect—*cocus cati,*—so valuable in the arts. This insect, which is not unlike the meal-bug of our gardens, has the substance of the body coloured of a rich scarlet throughout; the richness of the dye depending on the nature of the plant on which it feeds. The species in great repute is *Opuntia cocifera,* or spineless cochineal fig, of which there are extensive plantations in Mexico and the West Indies, for the purpose of preparing cochineal. The male insect is winged; the female alone is used as a dye. There are two kinds of cochineal, which are reputed to feed on different species of cacti. One of these, the wild or common cochineal, is covered with a silky envelope, and is not so valuable as the cultivated sort, which has a powdry or mealy covering. The female insects, after feeding on the cacti for three or four months, are brushed off by the means of a squirrel's tail, and are then killed by exposure either to the sun or

to the vapour of hot water. When dried, they are exported in large quantities; and the coloring matter is easily extracted by water and alcohol, or hartshorn. It is stated that 800,000 pounds of cochineal are annually brought to Europe; each pound containing about 70,000 insects. The annual consumption in Great Britain alone is estimated at 150,000 pounds; about 300,000 sterling. So valuable to man is an insect which ignorance would be apt to regard as mean and insignificant.

It is a curious consideration that two such important substances as silk and cochineal—the one adding beauty to the other's utility—should be the produce of small and apparently insignificant insects. The silkworm obtains its food from the mulberry; the cochineal insect feeds on the cactus. The *materiel* of silk and cochineal must exist in the vegetable structure; yet man, with all his boasted skill in chemical science, can neither imitate the fibre of the one, nor the dye of the other. The animal chemistry of the tiny insect outstrips the most ambitious efforts of the laboratory, as far as the works of nature will ever surpass the efforts of human art. The insect, however—and here lies the consoling distinction—in producing its finest fabric, merely obeys a law of nature which it cannot avoid; with man, every product is the result of intellectual skill and responsible reason.

WHY DOES NOT HAY CAUSE THE PRODUCTION OF MORE MILK?

The above is a highly important query for the farmer, and a true solution of it would be of immense value to him. The great advantages of soiling cattle is in the mouth of every one who has tried it: yet one of its greatest claimed merits is the additional quantity of fodder a given quantity of land will yield in food, which is cut and carried from the land to consumption, instead of being fed off where it grows. The cropping of the grass before it is properly matured: the injury done to the stalks and leaves by the hoofs of the cattle; and the offensive state in which much of it frequently is from their droppings, and its trampled and soiled condition, are important items which go to make up the estimate in favor of the soiling system. The important query then arises, why should not the hay which has been cut at the most proper time, well secured, and properly fed, produce as great a quantity of milk, as the grass would have done from which the hay is made? Or is there a fallacy on this subject, and cannot cows be made to take or digest as much nourishment in the form of hay, as in its fresh or green state? That grass should lose any of its nutritive qualities in drying, is contrary to philosophy and experience, so far as it has been accurately noted; for Daubenton, a half century since, ascertained from actual experience, that a sheep would eat 8 lbs. of fresh cut grass in 24 hours, and 2 lbs. of hay in the same time; and that the grass lost just three-fourths of its weight in drying, so that the quantity of nourishment was equal in both conditions of the fodder. It is the result of our own observation, that on similar clay land, well put down to grass, and in moderate condition, two acres of pasture will sustain a cow 7 months in the year, and one acre of meadow will keep her through the winter, or 5 months, the average time of foddering in latitude about 42° 45' in Western New York. But in summer, the cow is yielding milk in large quantities; in the winter, scarcely any. On every physiological principle, other things being equal, the cow ought to consume, and probably does, a larger quantity of food to produce the same results, in consequence of the increased demands for the carbon and hydrogen of the food in respiration, which is necessary to sustain the vital heat. Yet in summer, the cow takes much more exercise when driven to and from pasture, and in her rambles over it, than when confined in the yard or stall in winter, and this may be a full equivalent for the former.

May not the solution of this matter rest, in part, in the probable fact, that the stomach digests the grass much more readily, and in larger quantities, and at much less expense of the vital powers, than it does the hay; and that it can thus assimilate a larger amount of nutritive matter from grass in its green, than in its dry state? Daubenton's experiment halted at this point. He found his sheep ate the same quantity in each condition of the grass; and he did not ascertain whether the sheep were making as much wool and flesh, or the ewes giving as much milk in their food in its cured as in its fresh state; nor are we aware of any satisfactory experiment which does. It has been recently ascertained, that as grasses mature and dry, a certain proportion of the leaves and stalks, which in their green state are highly nutritious, are converted into woody fibre, which in the stomachs of most ruminating animals is generally indigestible, and passes off unappropriated by the system, with the fœces. May not this circumstance have something to do with explaining this question?

Would not the cutting and steaming of hay do much to reduce the hay as nearly to its original state as grass as possible, though it would still leave it with the probably immediate objection, of the conversion of a portion of its formerly nutritious qualities into woody fibre? In the absence of an agricultural establishment, under strictly scientific management, with an experimental farm attached, where this with numerous other problems could be solved to the gerat advancement of practical husbandry, some of our leading agriculturists, who are in possession of ample means, and zeal, and accuracy of observation, fully adequate to the object, might resolve some of our doubts on this subject. A capacious bin or vat, steam tight, capable of holding a ton of hay, easy of access and delivering of its contents, with an economical system of heating it, is all that would be necessary to prepare the hay. Bran or meal scattered through the hay and subject to the same treatment, would add much to its value.

To give this experiment its full value, a comparison, accurately noted, should be made, of hay fed in its dry, uncut state; fed dry and cut; steamed uncut; cut and steamed; steamed with bran or meal; each trial to be made a distinct class or classes of cows, for several weeks in succession, and each class to go through all the various forms of feeding: and the results in quantity and quality of milk to be given, under each system of foeding; and the prices of food and its quality, and cost of preparing. Whoever of our enterprising and wealthy agriculturists will give to the public the above results under circumstances to command implicit confidence, will, in the somew at sarcastic phrase of Dean Swift, confer a greater benefit on the human family, than the whole race of politicians put together.—*American Agriculturalist.*

Three cows were killed by lightning on Saturday morning, 28th ult., in Dedham, Mass.

NEW YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

This excellent club continues its meetings at the American Institute, twice a month. At the two last, various subjects were discussed.

Peach Trees.—Among the means that appeared in certain situations to have been successfully used to prevent the destruction of fruit trees, were lime, coal ashes, blacksmith's cinders, put about the trunks of trees, soot and hot water at the roots, when the earth is dug away—others had planted tansy round them, or twisted leaves of tobacco and fastened them around the bodies of the trees. In particular situations, by these means, trees continued to flourish and bear for a long course of years. Facts were stated, showing that, in other places, some of the same means were applied and utterly failed. Mr. Travers stated that coal ashes had failed altogether. The efficacy of tobacco, however, was not contradicted by any one. Mr. Hopkins, whose letter was read at the last meeting, commending this article, has addressed another to the Club, enclosing a letter from Mr. Frazer, showing that a strong decoction of tobacco applied to the roots, after the ground had been dug away, not only destroyed the worms, but proved to be a fertilizer. Mr. Pike, of New Jersey, said: A sharp penknife or wire, is the best remedy I have discovered for the peach disease. The destroying grub insinuates himself under the bark of the tree. No ordinary application can reach him. Tobacco juice alone will not do. My penknife has cut out thousands of them. After I have cut them out, I apply to the bottom of the tree a compost of lime, ashes, and cow dung; I add then tobacco. My diseased trees, treated in that way, have partly recovered their health. I have set out fifty thousand trees. For my part, I am convinced that this enemy insect is bred under the bark. I have taken out the young ones, that must have been hatched there. Guano has been mentioned as a vermifuge—but how can it get at the grub? Pulverised glass might answer, perhaps, for its particles are sharp. Oil is a good application—I have tried soft soap. Look at John J. Boyd's peach trees on Staten Island; he gives them whale oil, and their health is excellent. A member stated he had witnessed the good effects of the application of hard soap to peach trees. The soap was applied in April, June, and late in the fall. An orchard treated in this manner four years, was now very healthy, not a single tree had died during that period. Dr. Underhill said: Either take the worm out of of the tree first, and then apply preventives of their renewed attacks, or first apply preventives; I have examined them well. The hole made by the worm in the bark is covered by the exuding gum, so that then nothing can enter the hole to destroy him. He seals up his hole in that way. It is small white worm with a red head. I have watched it in all its stages. In two years it spins its cocoon, fastening it to the bark near its hole. I have taken the insects out of their cocoons. But there is something more in this matter of diseased peach trees. I think that the forced growth given to young trees by our nurserymen, causes their debility and premature decay. They are forced in rich soils; they grow 5 or 6 feet in a year; their sap is abundant; frost hurts them on that account. This forcing is carried to such an extent, that you almost make an annual of the tree—it becomes too tender, and therefore becomes the prey of the insect. I hope horticulturists will alter their method, and let us have a more moderate and natural growth of our nursery peach trees.—*Am. Agricul.*

From the Boston Cultivator.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Messrs. Editors—A disease has been very prevalent among cows in this town, for the last ten years, affecting their bones in such a manner as to cause their sides to fall in—this being the case with a cow belonging to Mr Jonathan Kimball, of this town.

For a long time it threatened to be a very alarming evil, as no means could be devised to relieve them, until about two years since an experiment was made by giving them bones boiled in a lye of wood-ashes, which they devoured with the greatest avidity, smelling them when at a long distance from them.

Doubtless the disease is familiar to you; but to me, and I venture to say to a good portion of the agricultural community, it is as new as it is singular.

The disease seems confined exclusively to this town, and to milch cows, as when one is dried, she recovers immediately.

It would seem that the soil had failed of producing, in proper quantities, vegetables or grasses necessary for the nourishment of that part of the system affected, or that it has produced something that has improperly diverted it to some other channel.

Your numerous patrons and readers in this vicinity would be highly gratified by any knowledge or hints that you would be pleased to give them on this subject, and also, if you thought proper, the chemical properties of living bones, and of milk.

Yours, truly, M. M. Fiske.

South Orange, June 9, 1845.

The disease above named, is doubtless caused by a want of bone earth—that matter which supplies the bones of animals; and the reason why milch cows only are affected, is because the materials which go to support the bones in other cattle, are employed in milch cows in the composition of milk, there being a considerable quantity of bone earth in milk.

If cows be pastured on land 75 years, they will carry from an acre one ton of lime, which goes to supply the milk with this element. The drain of this material from some lands in England, has produced exhaustion, and in order to improve the soil, and replenish it with those elements of which it has been robbed, bones to a vast amount have been imported from various and distant countries.

The bones of an ox contain—

Animal matter,	51.
Phosphate of lime,	37.7
Carbonate of lime,	10.
Phosphate of magnesia,	1.3
	100.

While the animal is growing, it requires a considerable supply of these materials, and they are contained in milk. When animals have attained their growth, they still require a portion of these elements to supply the waste that is continually going on, for in the whole system there is composition and decomposition going on while the animal is alive.

Now, the cow that gives milk, requires more of these elements, as a considerable portion are in milk. If we mistake not, there is an ounce of lime in every 20 gallons of milk. The double draught upon the milch cow for this element, and there not being a good supply in her food, she fails for want of suitable nutrition for bones; hence, probably, the above disease; and as a remedy, cows will attempt to eat bones when they can get them, and they have thus occasioned much trouble to their owners, lest they should choke themselves.

This disease prevails more in some sections than in others—probably owing to a deficiency of lime in the soil, and of course in the vegetables produced from it.

As to remedies, the cows ought to be supplied with those earthy or mineral substances that enter largely into the composition of milk, which should be prepared so as to be taken conveniently, and without injury. On this subject we will make some suggestions, according to the chemical nature of substances, advising those who would try the remedies, to consult those who are skilled in medicine, or who have experience; or make experiments cautiously.

Bones dissolved in alkalies may be beneficial, but they should be given in small doses, mixed with other food. Seven pounds of sulphuric acid, diluted in two or three times the quantity of water, will dissolve one bushel of bones. This might be further diluted with water to reduce its strength, or mixed in small doses with bran or meal. The bones would doubtless be beneficial, and very small quantities of sulphuric acid could probably be taken without injury. It is sometimes taken as souring in a cooling drink.

Chalk is a carbonate of lime, which enters into the composition of bones, as may be seen above. This is in a mild state, and may be given by pulverizing finely and mixing with food. Perhaps cattle affected by this disorder, would lick large lumps of chalk, if laid in their way, and thus get a supply. Bone meal may be given, but we should not advise the use of ground bones as generally prepared for manures, for the bones are frequently putrid, that is, the animal part, and in this case it might not only be unhealthy, but it might impart a nauseous quality to the milk. Bones in a pure state, ground fine and sifted, would be good.

But prevention is the better cure in this and all other cases. We should use lime and plaster on the land, and raise those crops that abound in lime and the phosphates and carbonates. This is decidedly the better way. Clover has the largest quantity of lime of any hay or grass which we raise. Oats contain more lime than any other grain. Swedish turnips abound in lime and phosphoric acid.

In examining this subject, several sciences aid us in our investigations, and they are comparatively new, so far as relates to their application to practical purposes, insomuch that we often find it difficult to obtain the data necessary to guide us in our experiments. It is important that we know the elements which compose different vegetables and animals, and the composition of milk. Our scientific correspondents will much oblige the public by communications on the subject.—*Ed. Cult.*

Weeds.—Let not one grow. All spurious vegetation is injurious alike to the growing crop and the soil. It costs more to mature one rank pigweed, than it does to ripen three times its weight of corn or any other grain.—*Gen. Far.*

To keep good apples from rotting—place them in a dry cellar, and—let fourteen children have free access to them.

No man is entitled to more than the honest product of an honest pair of hands.—*Gen. Far.*

LIVE HEDGES.

No feature in a landscape, in our opinion, is more pleasing to the eye than live fences or hedges. They at once convey the idea of beauty, utility, and duration—three points that should never be forgotten in constructing fences of any kind. As yet, our American landscape cannot boast of such ornaments, to any extent worth mentioning, not even in the highest cultivated and oldest settled portions of the country. The idea that the English hawthorn *only*, was suitable, has prevented many from attempting to make thorn hedges. This, however, as experience has shown, is highly erroneous. The American varieties will answer every purpose, and we think the time is come when American farmers, at least a large portion of them, throughout the older States, have taste enough and means enough to introduce live hedges around, and in the vicinity of their dwellings, and most conspicuous parts of their premises.

The following extract from the "Gardener's Chronicle," gives simple directions, which will enable every man or boy to raise thorn hedges in the cheapest manner. Those who wish to avoid the trouble of raising the plants from seed, can procure them at low prices at the nurseries. The writer of the following paper, it appears, travelled in this country in 1843, and presented this, with other remarks, to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh—*Genesee Far.*

Raising Thorn Hedges from Seed.—The fruit should be gathered about the end of October, care being taken to keep the seeds of the luxurient growing sorts separate from those of the dwarfer kinds. A pit should be prepared about 1 1-2 feet deep, into which the fruit is to be put with a mixture of earth or sand. It should be turned several times during the season, and if dry, a little water may be added—one or two inches of soil being a sufficient covering to insure the decomposition of the pulp. During the following October, a piece of good ground should be prepared, and the seed sown as it is taken from the pit, pretty thick in drills about one foot distant from each other, or in beds three feet wide. In the succeeding spring, the plants will begin to appear; at which time, and throughout the season, they must be kept clear of weeds. If properly attended to, the seedlings will attain a height of from six to twelve inches the first year. The following spring, the strongest plants may be either transplanted into drills, or put where they are intended to remain as a permanent fence. The smaller ones should be left in the seed drills or beds for another year, when they may be treated in the same manner. In forming a live fence, the ground ought to be prepared as soon as the snow disappears, by making a trench about two feet broad, and a spade in depth. Along the centre of this trench the young plants should be put about six or eight inches apart, and afterwards well watered and firmly trodden in. Care should be taken to protect the young plants from cattle, and to keep them clear of weeds. The second year after planting, the thorns should be headed down to within six or ten inches of the ground, and each year afterwards switched up on both sides to a centre ridge, so as to produce the shape generally termed sow-backed; hedges trained in this form, being less liable to be destroyed by snow resting upon them, than when cut flat at the top."

If the method here recommended be properly attended to, Mr M'Nab has not the least hesitation in saying that an excellent hedge of native thorn may be had five or six years after planting."

PASTURES.

Land which is best adapted to pasturage, we think should never be plowed. This rule is particularly applicable to moist grounds, and those situated on hill-sides and mountains. We have frequently noticed a great difference in the production of grass on hill-sides, owing entirely to one portion having been plowed, and the other portion not having been plowed. The grass on the unplowed part is always much the best. In many instances, it is almost impossible to use the plow on a hill-side, without rendering the ground liable to be washed and gullied by rains; but if it is sown with grass-seed without plowing, the numerous fibrous roots of the trees and shrubs, will hold the soil together till it becomes thoroughly netted by the grass-roots.

The natural condition of land as it is cleared of the forest, is generally favorable to the growth of grasses, as may be seen by the readiness with which they come in and flourish; and we believe that no mixture or reversion of the soil can be made with any advantage, for the production of grass. Drains may be made if needed, to make the ground sufficiently dry. The use of the harrow, after the growth has been properly cleared off by the axe and mattock, will put the surface in a good state for the reception of clover and grass-seeds, or for a crop of small grain, if it should be deemed advisable to sow one. Should young trees, bushes or sprouts, from the stumps, spring up, let them be cut out with the mattock; and should the grass die out, or mosses come in, a sharp-toothed harrow drawn over the ground, and seed sown in August or first of September, with a dressing of plaster, compost of muck and ashes, or rotted manure, will bring on a fine sward of good herbage. On lands naturally adapted to the growth of grass, the use of top-dressing, or a re-sowing of seeds, will seldom be necessary, for under a judicious course of feeding, the pasturage, instead of declining, will actually improve for several years. The occasional use of a light, sharp harrow, may however, increase the growth of grass, by preventing the sward from becoming "bound."

It is very important to obtain the best grasses and herbage plants for pastures. In making a selection, due regard should be had to the adaptation of the different species to climate localities. Some of our indigenous kinds are excellent, and perhaps best, their hardiness and nutritive qualities being considered. For the middle and northern States, one of the most valuable sorts is the *Poa pratensis*, sometimes called "Kentucky blue grass," the "spear grass" of the northern and eastern States. On rich soils, not too dry, particularly those of a calcareous (limestone) nature, its produce is remarkable. It starts very early in spring, and grows late in the fall, but being effected more by drought than some other kinds, does not always grow as much in the middle of the summer, though from the great tenacity of life in the roots, it seldom dies. It propagates itself by tillering, or by many lateral roots, as well as by seed, so that it spreads rapidly, and as other grasses die out, it soon covers the whole ground. Its nutritive qualities are comparatively but little destroyed by frost, and on this account it is highly esteemed for winter pasturage, in sections where but little snow falls. By keeping the stock from fields well set with this grass, so that it may make a good growth in the fall, excellent grazing is afforded to cattle and sheep during winter. Its leaves form a thick matted growth, the surface of which may be bleached a little by the frost, but the lower portion will be almost as fresh and green as corn, and will even in this condition fatten stock of any kind.

Another species of the same family as the above, and sometimes mistaken for it, is the *Poa compressa*, flat stalked meadow-grass, sometimes called "green-grass." It is more hardy, and is believed to be more nutritive than the Poa pratensis. It delights in warm loams, and is often very troublesome in the cultivation of wheat and other crops, and from the difficulty of killing it, it is generally considered a pest. Its produce is less than the before mentioned kind, but it is exceedingly nutritive, and much relished by cattle and sheep. Its stalk, even when the seed has ripened and fallen off, is quite green, and though it appears hard, animals always eat it greedily. It will grow in a colder atmosphere than any other grass we are acquainted with, is the first to start in the spring, the last to stop growing in the fall, and keeps greener than any other through the winter. For the advantage it affords as an early "bite" for sheep, particularly for nursing ewes, it might be an object to appropriate a suitable lot for it, which it would not be necessary to cultivate for other purposes.

Several species of the *Agrostis* family of grasses are indigenous to this country. The "red top," called in Pennsylvania and some other sections, "herds-grass," appears to be the *Agrostis vulgaris* or "bent-grass" of the English books. In Massachusetts, there are cultivated two varieties generally known under the name of red top; one considerably larger and later in flowering than the other, and is better adapted to cold moist lands. The small kind is however held in great estimation for its nutritive qualities, especially for feeding working oxen, for which it is, in some districts, thought more valuable than any other grass. The large kind is generally most esteemed for pastures, as it is less affected by drought and its growth is more constant through the whole season. On the whole, it is well worthy of cultivation as a grass for grazing.

Another species of Agrostis indigenous here, is closely allied to, if not identical with, the European "florin," *A. stolonifera*. It is a very nutritive grass, and is much relished by stock. It is, however, only adapted to particular locations. From its habit of extending itself by *stolonese*, or lateral roots, it is peculiarly valuable on loose spongy, or boggy soils, on which it forms a firm sod that may be trodden by sheep or light cattle with safety. It is also the best grass which can be used for sodding the sides of open ditches, or water-courses, which it does so effectually that the banks cannot wash, and are not liable to be broken; they presenting, when set with this grass, a beautiful smooth green turf, most agreeable to the eye.

Phleum pratense, "meadow cats-tail" "timothy," or the "herds-grass" of New England, is much cultivated in this country for hay, of which it produces a great yield, and where the ground is rich and moist, it may be very profitably introduced with other grasses in pastures. In some sections it is pretty extensively used for this purpose. It is a native of this continent, and was brought into notice in England by Timothy Hudson about the year 1780, according to Loudon.

Of the clovers, there are two or more species indigenous to this country, viz., the white, or "Dutch clover," *Trifolium repens*, and a kind which we have not found in any botanical catalogue, called in the western part of the country, "buffalo clover." The latter is perennial, resembles the common white clover in the color of its blossoms and habit of growth, and in the height and size of its stem, is a medium between the white and the common red clover. The common white clover is usually much esteemed for pastures, combined with the grasses, but is thought not so valuable by itself, as it is deficient in quantity, and too much relaxes the bowels of animals when feeding on it.

There are a few grasses and herbage plants not commonly cultivated in this country, which it would be desirable to have introduced and fairly tried. The "orchard grass," *Dactylis glomerata*, is grown in a few sections, but is not generally known. As a pasture grass, it is worthy of more general culture. It produces abundance of leaves, starts very quick after being eaten off, and grows very rapidly. It should be sown thickly, (three bushels seed per acre, is recommended by English writers,) to prevent its growing up too much in bunches or tussocks.

The perennial rye-grass, *Lolium perenne*, is recommended for sheep pastures. We have tried this grass, and think highly of it for this purpose. The meadow fox-tail, *Alopecurus pratensis*, is well suited to moist pastures, and in England is esteemed one of the best of grasses both for grazing and hay.

The sainfoin, *Hedysarum onobrichis*, is considered one of the most valuable herbage plants known in England. It belongs to the leguminosæ family, but is in many respects quite different from any of the clovers. It is said to grow spontaneously on the calcareous mountains of the middle and south of Europe. It flourishes well on dry soils, and by means of its long fibrous roots, is said to find moisture even in the driest seasons. It is much esteemed both for pasturage and hay, and is said to afford on some soils a greater amount of nutriment per acre, than any other plant grown for those purposes. It is also recommended for keeping the sides of hills from washing. The roots will live in the soil, and retain their vigor many years.

A species of clover called in England, meadow-clover, sow-clover, or cow-grass, *Trifolium medium*, is perennial, and is much esteemed in pastures. It resembles in appearance, the common biennial red clover, *T. pratense*, but the leaves are narrower, and it grows to a less height. It is very desirable that this plant should be tried in this country. "A poor sandy soil it is said, will produce a good crop of cow-clover, that would not produce half a crop of the common red clover."—Loudon.

Several species of the Trifolium genus pass under the common name of *trefoil*. The most valuable of these is thought to be the French yellow trefoil, *Medicago lupulina*. It is perennial, or at least lives many years. It is well relished by stock, both in its green state, and when made into hay. It is thought of considerable consequence in pastures.—*Alb. Cult.*

Mushrooms.—With reference to the general practice of growing mushrooms in dark houses, Mr. Hankin says, "I feel confident that *light* and *air*, where an equal temperature can be preserved, are *essential* to the growth of the mushroom, and that they do not blanch by the exclusion of either: if they did this, the gills would also turn white proportionably: a dark, confined atmosphere will never produce a healthy, full-grown mushroom." Mr. Hankin is a very successful cultivator.—*Lon. G. Chronicle.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1845.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. By the new Post Office law, now in operation, single letters may be sent any distance under 300 miles for 5 cents—over 300 for 10 cents. The weight of a single letter must not exceed *half an ounce*. A correspondent of an exchange paper, has made the following calculations, which will be useful to our readers. We may send *as a single letter*:—

1. One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed with wax or wafer.
2. One sheet of do. with large or small envelope; wax or wafer.
3. One sheet of foolscap, with small envelope, sealed with wafer.
4. One sheet of letter paper, with a quarter eagle ($2 50) enclosed, and secured with wax, and the letter sealed with wax.
5. Half a sheet of letter paper, or light foolscap, with a half eagle enclosed, secured and sealed with wafer.
6. A sheet of letter paper may contain a dime and a half, or a half sheet may contain a quarter of a dollar.
7. A sheet of letter paper may enclose 7 bank notes and be sealed with wax; or 3 bank notes, and the whole in an envelope.

OUR WORN-OUT NEW ENGLAND SOILS.

We frequently speak of our New England lands as *old* and *worn out*, and this is given as a reason for abandoning them and emigrating to newer, and (because as yet unexhausted,) more fertile regions of the country. "Our old, worn-out New England soils," is an expression of common use, intended to convey the meaning that such lands are worthless, from having been long cultivated—or rather we should say, having been long *cropped*, upon the *Grab-all and give little* system of culture.

But *how old* are our New England soils, in respect to cultivation, compared with those of the eastern hemisphere? And why is it that the farmers of *Old* England, for example, have been able—are *now* able—to reap as abundant harvests from their fields which have been tilled five hundred, even a thousand years, while we of *New* England, whose lands have been under culture only something over two centuries, are complaining that our soils are so *old*—positively *old* and *worn-out*, that their abandonment is necessary, since they have become incapable of longer productiveness?

Why is this difference between the two countries? Is there any peculiar inherent fertile property in the soils of old England that is, or was not naturally possessed by ours? Or does Heaven, in any way, favor the pursuit of agriculture there, which it denies to us? No—emphatically we answer *no*.

The difference in the two cases consists in the different course which has been pursued in the treatment of bounteous mother earth. "Give liberally, and I will yield accordingly," has ever been the sole condition she has required for success in her culture.

The great, the important, indisputable truth, that so long as land is liberally manured, it may be cropped with profit, seems not to have been comprehended or known by us, as it has been by the farmers of the old world. We have worn out our soils by a system of agriculture radically wrong,—we have tried to cheat the earth of its due, and in the end have cheated ourselves—a result which in all countries follows such a cause—and now the cry is raised throughout our borders, "Let us move off to the fertile West: our old and worn out lands offer no inducement for us to remain and delve on them longer: their riches are exhausted, and they give us but beggarly harvests. Let us go to the West, where the unbounded fertility of the soil renders it unnecessary to give but little, while we may reap in profusion."

This is the spirit that is draining off many of the most useful and enterprising of our rural population. It is most desirable for the interests of New England agriculture that this drain should be checked.

There are important reasons that should operate to check it. One is, that the West does not, all things considered, offer superior advantages to New England for the pursuit of agriculture. Our so-called *worn-out* soils, admit, under judicious cultivation, of being brought back to nearly, if not quite, their original productiveness, while there is much low-land never as yet drawn upon for any useful product, which, once reclaimed, will yield as bountifully as the vaunted prairie lands of the West.

Let our young men—the farmers' sons of New England—stick to the land of their birth—and guided and animated by the conviction that our reproached worn-out soils are capable of being rejuvenated and rendered again productive, by liberal and enlightened treatment, let them bend their energies to the work, with a determination to follow it up, and make the waste places fertile, and "the desert blossom as the rose"—and thus while they will secure for New England a higher agricultural character, they will secure for themselves a competence—will share in New England comforts and New England blessings, unknown in the distant West, and at last repose their bones by the side of their kindred in New England soil.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

We often hear it remarked, says the Boston Courier, that there is no profit in farming. Well, if there be no pecuniary *profit*, there is *pleasure* in it, and we know of no more rational way of enjoying the competency a man may have obtained by his industry and enterprise, than in cultivating and embellishing the earth, improving and increasing its products, and thus adding to the aggregate of human happiness. A gentleman farmer—and all farmers are, or should be gentlemen—belongs to an order of nobility, that is not indebted to kings or princes for its institution, and may, if he chooses, be ranked among the greatest benefactors of the human race.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 5, 1845.

The National holiday occurring yesterday, but a limited supply of flowers were offered, but those very fine, and from the following contributors:

From J. Breck & Co., Campanula grandiflora and a var. of other species; Delphinium Barlowii, Sinensis, grandiflora, in great var. single and double, and elatum in var.; Digitalis in var.; White, Orange, and Martagon Lilies; English Iris in sorts; Penststemon, Roses, Verbenas, Phlox Drummondii in var.; Dianthus, Veronicas, Clematis, Lychnis Chalcedonica plena, double Gilliflowers, var. of colors; Centaureas, Iberis, Catananche cœrulea, Thalictrum Sibericum; Roses, Petunias, Coronella coronata, Pyrethrum; Lythrum verticiliata, &c.

From Salisbury & Willot, East Cambridge, Fuchsia tricolor, in pot.

From S. R. Johnson, a great var. of Roses; Digitalis in var.; Orange and White Lilies; Aconitum, Delphinium, &c.

From Josiah Lovett, 2d, a fine display of Pansies.

From Messrs. Winship, Spiræ Ulmifolia, a beautiful shrub; Yucca filementosa, a fine specimen; Delphiniums, Veronicas Lilies, Roses, and a great var. of cut flowers.

From Sam'l Walker, three bouquets.

From Hovey & Co, 2 plants of Achimenes longiflora and cut specimens of Achimenes picta; also, Gloxinia Cartoni, (new, crimson, edged with white,) macrophylla variegata, rubra, magnifica, and four seedlings, double white Chinese Primrose, all new and very fine.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by Wm. E. Carter, Phloxes, suaveolens, carnea and picta Œnothera macrocarpa, Clematis integrifolia and chinosa; Asclepias tuberosa, Spiræa lobata, Gypsophylla lancefolia, Betonica, striata, rubra, carnea and grandiflora; Lilium candidium and striatum; Delphinium sinensis, grandiflorum and cælestina; Gaura Lindheimerii, Rudbeckia speciosa; Rosa, striped, unique Baltimore Belle, Province, &c., Astrantia major; Dianthus; 7 var. Carnations and Picotees, two bouquets, &c.

For the Committee, J. BRECK, *Chm'n.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

The President of the Society presented further specimens of Swainstone's Seedling and Deptford Pine Strawberries: the former is in flavor first rate; the latter handsome and highly flavored, and will, we think, prove to be a favorite with those who love a hard-fleshed Strawberry.

Col. Wilder also presented specimens of the Black Eagle and Downer Cherries. The Black Eagle we consider as among the best, if not the best Cherries, as it regards flavor.

The Cherries by Otis Johnson, Esq, of Lynn, were truly beautiful, surpassing in size any former specimens exhibited on the tables of the Society. The varieties were the Black Tartarian, the Couleur de Chair, or the Large Heart-shaped Bigarreau of Manning, and the White Bigarreau.

Mr. Johnson also exhibited specimens of the fine ripe Peaches, var. Cooledge's favorite.

By John Fisk Allen Esq., of Salem, fine specimens of Peaches, Grapes and Figs.

By Cheever Newhall Esq., fine specimens of the Knevits Giant and Nottingham Raspberries.

By Col. Hatch, of New Bedford, a fine dish of Jenney's Seedling Strawberries—the specimens were large and handsome, but not first rate in flavor. Raised by Wm P. Jenney, Esq, of Fairhaven.

Henry Codman, Esq, of Roxbury, put a basket of Seedling Strawberries upon our tables, which we consider to be first rate in flavor—the berries were large, but not very fair.

By Joseph T. Buckingham, Esq., Bigarreau Napoleon Cherries.

By Samuel Downer, Esq, specimens of the Downer Cherry, from the original tree.

Hovey & Co, Swainstone's Seedling, Deptford Pine, Ross's Phœnix, Myatt's Eliza, do Pine, Hovey's Seedling No 1 and No 2, and Princess Alice Maud Strawberries, and also some specimens of the Fastolff Raspberry, from plants set out on the 10th June.

Aaron D. Williams, Esq, of Roxbury, Downer's Late Red, White Bigarreau, and a French Cherry.

By the Messrs Winship, of Brighton, two varieties of Seedling Cherries, of good flavor, but not first size. Also fine specimens of the Ox Heart and White Bigarreau Cherries.

By John A. Kenrick, Newton, a dish of fine Cherries.

By James Munroe, jr. Cambridge, Bigarreau Cherries.

George Walsh, exhibited the Bigarreau Savoy (?), Belle de Choisy, and specimens of two seedling cherries, one very sweet, firm fleshed, good flavor, but small.

By John Hill, of West Cambridge, Raspberries.

By G. Merriam, of West Newton, fine specimens of Black Tartarian Cherries.

By Loammi Kendall of Charlestown, a box of Mottled Bigarreau (?) Cherries.

By Parker Barnes, Bigarreau Cherries.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending July 6.

July, 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	30	55	61	54	E.
Tuesday,	1	51	55	54	E.
Wednesday,	2	56	72	65	S.
Thursday,	3	66	74	63	S.
Friday,	4	57	79	72	N. W.
Saturday,	5	60	67	72	E.
Sunday,	6	63	82	78	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 7, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 520 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen and 1200 Sheep. 40 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Extra, $5,75. First quality, $5,50. Second quality, $5,00 a 5,25. Third quality, $4,50 a 5,00.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—Lambs from $1,50 to 2,25. Old Sheep from $2 to 2,25.

Swine.—None at market.

Two lots of splendid Cattle have been at market within the last 4 or 5 weeks from New York. One lot of 113 from the distillery of Geo. F. Lietch, Esq. of Jordon, and one lot of 233 from the distillery of W. T. Graves & Co., of Skaneateles, Onondaga county, which were acknowledged superior to any large lots of cattle which have been at market for many years, and commanded the highest price. We noticed among them a beautiful pair of twin Steers, raised by S. Munroe Brown, Esq. of Elbridge, same county, sold for a high price.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 25 a 0 00 per bushel Red Top 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 7¼ to 8c.—Southern, 6½ a 7c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. There was an active demand for Corn and Oats at the end of the week, prices closing firm at the quoted rates.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 50 a 52—Southern, round yellow, 49 a 50—Southern flat yellow, 48 a 49—do. do. white 45 a 46--do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 70—do. Southern, 63 a 68—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00 — Northern do. 38 to 00—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 24 a 26--Bran, 17 a 18.

FLOUR. The market presents more than the usual summer extremes of prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $4 62 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 37 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low l'd new $4 50 a 4 62—Alexandria, wharf, 4 50 a 4 62—Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 87—Extra do. 5$00 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $4 62 a 4 75—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $4 50 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 75 a 0 00— do fancy brands, $4 87 a 5 25—Ohio, via Canal, $4 50 a 4 62—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 12 a 2 25.

PROVISIONS There has been a steady demand during the past week, without much change in prices.

Beef—Mess 4 no new bbl. $9 50 a 10 00—Navy—$8 75 a 9 25.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 50 a 00 00—do Clear $13 75 a 14 00 do. Mess, $12 50 a 13 00—do Prime $10 37 a 10 75—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store. uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½ —do South and Western, 8 a 8½— Hams, Boston, 8½ a 0 — Southern and Western, 7½ a 8—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

We have no important movement to notice in this article. Most of the new clip still remains in the hands of the growers.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 43 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 35 a 36—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33—1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22— Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

There has been some inquiry for export since the arrival of the steamer, but nothing done of any note.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 00 a 00 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 00.

EGGS. 12 to 14.

HAY TOOLS.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of Hay and Harvest Tools, which will be sold at low prices for cash, viz :

500 doz. Dunn's Scythes, also Taft & Sons, and other manufacturers.

100 doz. Bush Scythes.
50 " Cradle do.
50 " Sickles.
300 " Snaith's various sorts.
600 " Rakes do.
100 " Revolving Horse do.
200 " Hay Forks all sizes.
100 groce Austin's and other Rifles.
100 " Scythe Stones.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 10, 1845.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work ; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

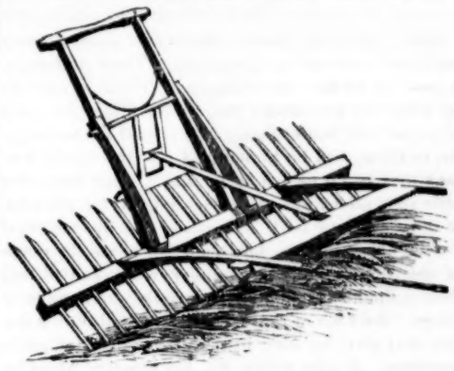
These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak ; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain. Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
June 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan ; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO,
May 7.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen , on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality ; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.
May 28, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farm ce.
April 30.

SCYTHES, SNAITHS AND RIFLES,

Of the best descriptions, constantly on hand, at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market steet, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good Influence of Birds.—Birds that come around our houses, should be protected. Their influence is good on us and our children. Their hymns go up when we are silent: they never forget the song of praise and thanksgiving. It is well for us to listen to them, and be humanized by the kindly lessons they teach us. Let us not grudge them the little they take from us, but spare them for the sake of those we love best. The child who has watched for the coming of the birds, and has heard the notes of the robin near his chamber window, will feel their influence in after life, as a holy remembered thing. No tone of music shall ever fall on his ear like that thrilling song in the dim twilight of early morning. It may strike on his memory when he will need it most, and the scenes and innocence of childhood will come to him again to bear him up. Encourage this love for these things of nature, ye who would bring up your children in purity and peace. No after-teachings can give such holy feeling, and the impressions they make shall never be forgotten.—*Genesee Far.*

To Young Men.—How much encouragement have the youth of our country to habits of industry and perseverance in the acquisition of knowledge and the improvement of the mind! As we look back upon the past, we read of hundreds who have risen to stations of honor by their own exertions. The most talented men of our country are those who once toiled at the work-bench, the plow, the press, and the anvil.

Not many years ago, Luther Severance and James Harper, were bringing water by the pailfull to wash type in a printing office. They were knocked about by the older boys, and met with hard usage, perhaps, in other ways. But they did not sit down and weep, and declare they would run away from their masters: no—they stuck to their trade till they became of age. Where are they now? Severance is in Congress, and Harper is at the head of the largest publishing establishment in America, and was elected Mayor of the city of New York by a large majority. So much for energy and industry.

What young man will fold his hands and slumber when by active exertions, he can take a high stand among his fellow-men? Believe there is no position too elevated for you, or that you may not reach, if you follow in the footsteps of those who have risen to distinction before you.—*Buffalo Gaz.*

The following excellent precepts are from Hinzlemann: "Be and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and disloyalty; be without place or power, while others beg their way upward; bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others gain the accomplishment of theirs by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hand, for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself in your own virtue, and seek a friend and your daily bread. If you have, in such a course, grown grey with unblenched honor, bless God and die."

A Skull Story.—A curious circumstance, which had the effect of being somewhat alarming at the time, took place lately at the town of Dunkirk, in Scotland. It seems from the account in a Scottish journal, that whilst the sexton was digging a grave, he came across two skulls, one of which moved of itself, and as the terrified man started back, advanced towards him. He then fled to the road, crying aloud for mercy. Another man hearing the alarm, and being told the cause of it, had sufficient courage to go to the spot, and there saw the head still moving. Undaunted, he took it up, and on examination found within it two moles, which had made it their retreat, and had given it motion.

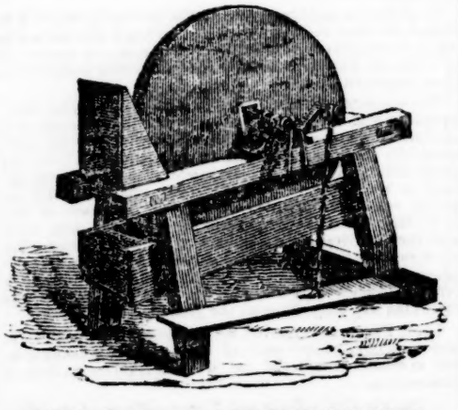
A Speculation.—"Come, Bob, tell us how much you have cleared by your speculation." "Cleared, egad! cleared!" replied Bob, with a frown, "why, I've cleared my pockets."

A distinguished writer says—"There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the men, and that is in the golden rule: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

A son of Mr Cobbet, of West Dedham, died recently from swallowing a piece of tobacco.

WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Bags, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion—A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and covering the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, it is stony,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say: "The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars,* at any *one time,* may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town,* and take his *receipt* for it as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt,* enclosed in a letter, *to us.* We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.